

A NEW SPECIES OF THE
GENUS *GLENOIDES* McDUNNOUGH (GEOMETRIDAE)

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Hulst (1888) described *Tephrosia texanaria*, which he later (1896) moved to his new genus *Glena* (orthotype *cognataria* Hbn.). McDunnough (1920) recognized that *texanaria* is not congeneric with *cognataria* and created for it the monotypic genus *Glenoides*.

***Glenoides lenticuligera* A. Blanchard, new species**

Head: Smoothly scaled; vertex pale brownish; front broadly black, with upper and lower, narrow, white borderlines; palpi short, porrect, projecting only slightly beyond front; male antennae bipectinate with short, simple apical section; each pectination bearing a double row of cilia and a longer seta at apex; female antennae roughly scaled above and laterally, ciliate below.

Thorax: Pale brownish, spotted with dark brown above; legs slender, smooth, male without hair pencil, blackish externally, all segments of tarsi distally ringed with white.

Abdomen: Pale brownish, except segments three and four which are dark brown above.

Pattern of maculation (Figs. 1-4): Ground color of forewing pale brownish, sprinkled with brown scales, more heavily along costa, and in subterminal and terminal spaces; four dark brown blotches about equally spaced on costa, three innermost ones mark the origins of a.m. line, median shade, and p.m. line, fourth blotch adnate to and basad of s.t. line; a.m. line brown starting on costa one fourth distance from base to apex, regularly and outwardly convex, reaching inner margin one-fifth distance from base to tornus; p.m. line brown, starting on costa two-third distance from base to apex, roughly parallel to outer margin; s.t. line of ground color, irregular, slightly retracted between veins, more so in cell Cu_1 , inwardly bordered by dark brown blotches, of which the most conspicuous straddles vein M_2 , terminal black dots in all cells between, and generally including, R_4 to Cu_2 . Hindwing patterned in direct continuation of forewing, with well marked black discal dot. Pattern of maculation beneath similar but fainter on paler, less freckled background.

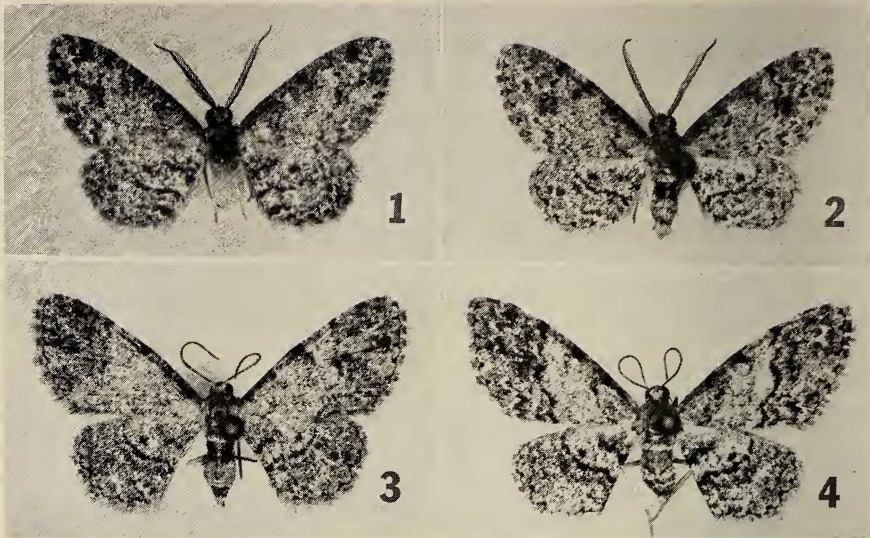
Length of forewing: Male 7.2 to 8.0 millimeters (average 7.7 mm); female 8.0 to 8.8 millimeters (average 8.4 mm).

Male genitalia (Fig. 5): Valves unarmed; juxta replaced by two spinose processes, one on each side; aedeagus with a row of four to six teeth on outer margin; vesica armed with numerous cornuti.

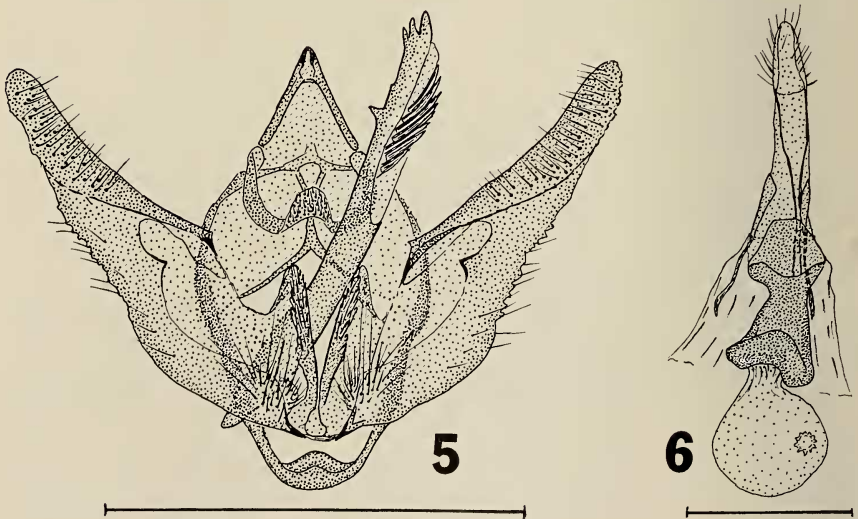
Female genitalia (Fig. 6): Ovipositor lobes appear membranous; a heavily sclerotized, hourglass shaped combination of sterigma and ductus bursae presents a short ventral fold; small star-shaped signum on lateroventral right side of nearly spherical bursa.

Holotype: Male, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, Hidalgo Co., Texas, 15 February 1971, deposited in the National Museum of Natural History (No. 72326—genitalia slide A.B. 2633).

Paratypes: Santa Rosa (Longoria unit of Las Palomas Wildlife Management Area) Cameron Co., Texas, 21 Nov. 1966 (one ♂). Brownsville (Voshell unit of Las Palomas Wildlife Management Area) Cameron Co., Texas, 10 & 12 Nov. 1968



Figs. 1-4. *G. lenticuligera*: 1, male holotype, Santa Ana Refuge, 15 Feb. 1971; 2, male paratype, Santa Ana Refuge, 15 Feb. 1971; 3, female paratype, Brownsville, 12 Nov. 1968; 4, female paratype, Santa Ana Refuge, 14 Nov. 1971.



Figs. 5, 6. *G. lenticuligera*, genitalia: 5, male holotype (A.B. 2633); 6, female paratype, Santa Ana Refuge, 13 Nov. 1971 (A.B. 3033). (Linear segments represent one millimeter.)

(two ♀♀); 5 to 9 Nov. 1969 (two ♂♂, one ♀); 26 Oct. 1970 (one ♂); 18 Nov. 1971 (two ♂♂). Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, Hidalgo Co., Texas, 23 Oct. 1970 (one ♂); 15 & 16 Feb. 1971 (three ♂♂, one ♀), 13 to 16 Nov. 1971 (four ♂♂, ten ♀♀); 7 April 1972 (five ♂♂, eight ♀♀). Paratypes will be deposited in the National Museum of Natural History, in the American Museum of Natural History and in the British Museum (Natural History).

The new species is quite close to *Glenoides texanaria*, the only other taxon in the genus; the pattern of maculation is nearly the same, but the transverse lines of *texanaria* are much better defined and its background is nearly clean of scattered brown scales and dark blotches; *G. texanaria* is appreciably larger; the unmistakable differences between the two species are however in the genitalia: the vesica of the male *texanaria* is unarmed and the postvaginal plate of its female presents an elongated sclerotization which does not exist in *G. lenticuligera*.

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MIDGES (DIPTERA: CERATOPOGONIDAE) SUCKING BLOOD OF CATERPILLARS

With reference to Willis W. Wirth's note under this heading (1972, J. Lepid. Soc. 26: 65), I have a record of a larva of *Acherontia atropos* L. (Sphingidae) bearing seven of these small midges. The larva was found in Kampala in July 1950, and was carried by car for over a mile clinging to a twig without disturbing the midges. My notes state that the larva appeared to suffer no inconvenience and that there was no exudation of fluid from the punctures, which were invisible under a hand lens, when the midges were removed.

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